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as are affected by, or are coördinated with the manner of progression. In the first of these papers an attempt is made to classify different series of footprints according as they were made by the animal in a resting posture, walking, or running; in the second, arguments are advanced to show that certain Dinosaurs are primarily quadrupedal in gait, others secondarily so, as the result of change in function amongst forms which resembled Iguanodon in being primarily bipedal. The arguments are based upon persistence of adaptive characters, and illustrations are drawn from various sources. Dollo's interpretation of tracks suggests the importance of tracing as extended series of footprints made by a single animal as we can find record of in the Newark beds of the Connecticut Valley.

C. R. E.

GEOLOGY

Ries's Economic Geology of the United States[1] is one of the latest text-books on this phase of geology. It is a volume of 435 pages with numerous illustrations, published by the Macmillan Company, in 1905. A novel feature of the volume is the treatment of the non-metallic minerals before the metallic. If the reason for this change — namely, that the most important should be considered first — is justified, it seems strange that the pages devoted to soils should be the very last in the non-metallic portion.

The space allotted to the various subjects is often disproportionate; thus soils are dismissed in four pages, and all the building stones of igneous origin, with the exception of the granites, are treated in fourteen lines.

The plates are very good, but the method of display is not satisfactory, as the pictures are not appropriately placed with respect to the text that refers to them. It is also unfortunate that sometimes two pictures of entirely unrelated features should be placed on the same plate. An example of this is Plate 25; 1, View of Bauxite Bank, etc., 2, Furnace for Roasting Mercury Ores, etc. The proofreading has been well done, the omission of "n" in brownstone on page 69 being practically the only error noted.

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[1] Ries, H. *Economic Geology of the United States.* New York, The Macmillan Co., 1905. 8vo, xxi + 435 pp., 25 pls., 97 text figs. $2.60.

Several omissions and slight errors of statement, some of which seem worthy of note are as follows. On page 39, it is stated that until 1883 petroleum was used chiefly for medicinal purposes. This seems rather an understatement of its uses, for, according to the Census figures quoted by the author on page 62, over $26,000,000 worth of petroleum was produced in 1880. On page 111, puzzuolano is described as though it was only an artificially prepared cement, whereas the original material derived from Puzzuoli was natural volcanic ash. The natural cements prepared from volcanic ash receive no notice in the classification used by Ries.

The list of the different clays is quite complete, but the absence of "slip-clay" is noted. This is such an interesting and important group of clays and its value is so largely determined by chemical composition that it deserves some treatment. Another slight error occurs on page 191, were it is stated that the main value of monazite is for "the manufacture of mantles for incandescent lights"— the word incandescent is inapplicable.

One point on which students differ with Professor Ries is the use of the term "thermal" spring. He states that a thermal spring is one whose temperature is 70° Fahrenheit or over (page 204). The old definition, that a thermal spring is one whose temperature is 2° F. above the mean annual temperature of the place of exit, seems in many ways more desirable, for a spring in the tropics with a temperature not higher than 70° F. ought not to be considered a thermal spring, while a spring of 40° or 50° F. in high latitudes should be so considered.

A valuable working bibliography is appended to each chapter, and contains references to many of the latest publications.

P. S. S.

Notes.— The *Geological Magazine* for November and December (decade 5, vol. 2, nos. 11 and 12) contains three articles of general geologic interest. The first, in the November number, is by Professor Jamieson on "Some Changes of Level in the Glacial Period," the region under discussion being mainly Scotland and portions of Scandinavia. The second article, in the December number, on "The Geological History of Victoria Falls," is by G. W. Lamplugh. These falls are particularly interesting on account of the peculiar zigzag pattern of the canyon below the falls. In the December number is also the final paper of Sir H. H. Howorth's article on "The Recent Geological History of the Baltic."